

with two chalazae, one anterodorsal to other, setae of chalazae long and prominent. Dorsal and dorsolateral strumae of abdominal segments 1-8 pigmented, each with fine, pale setae and chalazae of various sizes, seta of one prominent, brownish-yellow, about one-third as long as segment (see fig. 7); each lateral struma of abdominal segments 1-8 with chalazae of various sizes of which the setae of two are conspicuous, each about as long as segment or slightly longer. Head setiferous, uniformly pigmented, with few, small, spine-like asperities lateral to each frontal suture.

Material studied: Five specimens from New Mexico.

REFERENCES

- COQUILLET, D. W., 1889. The imported Australian Ladybird, *Vedalia cardinalis*. *Insect Life* 2:70-74, 2 figs.
1893. Report on Some of the Beneficial and Injurious Insects of California. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ent., Bul. 30:9-33.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF BUTTERFLY

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While collecting in the vicinity of Folsom in northeast New Mexico, we took a series of a new subspecies of *Strymon ontario* which we describe in this paper. Collecting in this area was of particular interest because nearly all of the species of butterflies that we collected showed basic subspecific differences*, most of which (in our opinion) have not developed sufficiently to merit names at this time.

Strymon ontario violae Stallings and Turner, new subspecies

Resembles *Strymon ontario autolytus* on the upper surfaces except that the ground color is a dark gray-brown rather than a red-brown. On the upper surfaces of the fore wings the males have four fulvous (orange) spots, while the females have two such spots. The hind wings in both sexes have two (sometimes three) restricted fulvous spots in the anal area. The fulvous spots in both sexes are of a more yellowish color than the fulvous in *autolytus* and the fulvous in *viola* has a tendency to be faded on the inner side of the spot.

*It being our opinion that one of the basic characters of valid subspecies of Lepidoptera on continental areas is change of ground color.

The males have one short stubby tail tipped with white. The females have two tails tipped with white, the second (top) tail being so short that it hardly merits the title. The tails of *violae* are less developed than in either *autolyucus* or *ilivia*.

On the under surfaces the markings of *violae* are similar to *autolyucus*. It is the ground color that is distinctive, in that it is gray-black rather than the reddish-brown to black of *autolyucus* and *ontario*. At certain angles it appears silvery-gray which was the reason that we first confused specimens in flight with *Strymon melinus*. The gray in the ground color is more dominant in the females.

Violae averages about the same size as *autolyucus* and is slightly larger than *ilivia*. The shape of the hind wing is like *autolyucus* in not having the sharp outer angle like *ilivia*.

In some respects *violae* appears to be an intergrade between *autolyucus* and *ilivia* but the difference in ground color (*ilivia* has a light ground color but it shows the reddish influence of *autolyucus*) establishes it as a separate subspecies.

Size: male, expanse 25 mm.; female, expanse 28 mm.

Holotype: Male. FOLSOM, N. MEXICO June 15, 1946. Elevation 5600 ft. Allotype: Female. Same data. Paratypes: 10 males, 12 females, same data, except one female caught at 5700 ft. Type series collected by Mr. and Mrs. Don B. Stallings and sons, Dee and Jack. Named for Viola N. Stallings, wife and sister of the authors, who caught the first specimen. The holotype and allotype will be retained in our collection for the time being. Paratypes will be distributed to various museums and private collections.

For the present the range of this subspecies can only be guessed at. However, it is evident that it does not extend east as far as Shamrock, Texas, where we have collected specimens of *autolyucus*. Nor can it be expected as far south as Globe, Arizona, where we have collected *ilivia*.

We have compared these New Mexico specimens with a series of *Strymon ontario ilivia* collected near Globe, Ariz., at 5700 feet and with specimens of typical *ontario* and the subspecies *autolyucus* in our collection from: Lancaster, Mineral Wells, Shamrock, Hondo and Palo Pinto, Texas; Cache and Tulsa, Okla.; Eureka and Caldwell, Kansas; St. Louis, Mo.; Quitman, Ark.; Marquette, Ill.; Augusta, Ga.

Our New Mexico specimens were collected in association with *Strymon melinus* and at first we were unable to distinguish the two while in flight.